

LAST EDITION.

FRIDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 14, 1913.

FRIDAY EVENING.

On sale by newsboys at TWO CENTS
On order and subscription FIVE CENTS

IS STILL A DRAW

Sixth Day of Battle in Streets of Mexico

Shows No Appreciable Advantage to Either Side.

AN ULTIMATUM FROM MADERO

Is Greeted by Rebels With Shower of Shells.

Government Army Continues to Receive Reinforcements.

Mexico City, Feb. 14.—The sixth day of fighting in the streets of the Mexican capital brought no diminution in the fierceness of the battle. Up to noon no appreciable gain had been made by either side.

The hundreds of thousands of terror-stricken noncombatants have grown indifferent as to who wins, but all in the city uttered a prayer this morning that one side or the other might bring to a termination the terrible artillery duel which has wrecked the city and caused so much loss of life.

Determination was expressed today by both sides.

An ultimatum from Madero to the rebels was greeted with a hail of shells and Diaz later asserted in an official communication to the United States ambassador that he was in control of the city.

Expert observers declared Diaz had the advantage of position in some respects, but that the federal commander had a great superiority in numbers and could count on practically unlimited ammunition and supplies. Diaz is also well provided with ammunition for the present.

President Madero last night received more reinforcements. Further bodies of troops were expected today. General Blanes was officially reported to have asked permission from the department of war to leave a column in command of his force at Toluca and come to the capital with a portion of his men.

General Rivera is on the way from the state of Oaxaca with 900 federal soldiers.

The federal troops were posted during the night at points considered of strategic importance and General Huerta declared this morning that the effort to rush the rebel lines which he had promised for yesterday would be forthcoming today.

Long before daylight a steady stream of refugees, for the most part belonging to the lower classes but also comprising many of the better elements, poured out of the densely populated district in the neighborhood of the rebel lines.

Orders have been given to the government troops not to oppose the evacuation of the district by the non-combatants. Great crowds of them fled the streets in a panic under the weight of bundles of bedding and other personal effects.

Sick people were carried away on the shoulders of relatives. Aged women tottered feebly along, causing their frightened relatives much delay in their panic-stricken flight. Many of these people had no money and were destitute. Most of them found refuge in churches.

Incidents of the Day.

Mexico City, Feb. 14.—The rebels opened the battle today at a quarter to six when they started firing in the direction of the federal concentration points. It had been expected that the federalists would attack first.

President Madero sent another ultimatum to Felix Diaz demanding his surrender and the reply came in the shape of a number of cannon balls from the insurgent's biggest guns.

The first salvo from the rebel lines was followed quickly by others of others in rapid succession. Then the machine guns and rifles began their whirl and patter, the fire being concentrated where government troops were gathered. The federalists did not delay in making vigorous reply.

The firing soon went into a steady fusillade. All around the arsenal the flash of guns and the quick flares were incessant.

Federal officers declared their men were preparing to make a forward movement on the rebel lines. A constant stream of refugees, most of them Mexican women, was observed carrying bundles and scurrying toward the suburbs from the densely populated district between the arsenal and the national palace as soon as the firing became intense.

In many of the churches special services were held by the clergy for the restoration of peace to the capital. Thousands of refugees knelt in the old edifice and joined in the prayers. At the same time they trusted not a little to the heavy walls for protection against flying projectiles.

Convent Wrecked.

A convent, five blocks beyond the national palace, was wrecked by a shell from a rebel gun and a number of its inmates were killed.

Many shrapnel shells from the rebel artillery fell around the cable office, the American club and other buildings in that vicinity. Other shells reached their mark, the national palace, at the end of the line of streets.

Two federal batteries of five guns each stationed near the British legation poured a constant stream of shells into the arsenal. Another federal battery posted on San Juan de Letran street joined them.

The rebel gunners soon turned their attention away from the national palace and to the federal batteries near the British legation from which the government gunners were pounding them unmercifully.

The government was reported during the morning to be preparing to make a dash for the solid blocks consisting mostly of residences just east of the rebel positions between the arsenal and the national palace to obtain a better sweep for the fire from the federal artillery.

The fire from the rebel batteries kept up very rapidly throughout the morning but at 10 o'clock a decrease was noticed in that from the government artillery.

TO OPEN A WAY.

Madero Prepares to Blow Up Four Blocks of City.

Mexico City, Feb. 14.—Federal en-

A FAMILY VALENTINE



I think it's papa's Valentine?
At least I know that he is mine,
In mama's too small waists
like me?
Are family Valentines, you see?

STANLEY IS SURE

Kansas Committeeman Sees Reconstructed Party.

He Explains Intent of Olive Branch by Regulars.

There is no fear in the heart of Fred E. Stanley, Republican national committeeman for Kansas, as he views the action of the Progressive leaders in refusing to accept the olive branch extended to them by the Republicans at their recent Kansas Day banquet. Stanley declares that the action of the Progressives in Topeka was merely the action of the leaders, who had the cabinet ministers was present as were many members of the foreign diplomatic corps, including Irwin M. Laughlin, secretary of the United States embassy and Commander Powers Symington American naval attaché.

Hours before the time set for the singing of the first hymn, "Rock of Ages," the police began regretfully to turn away thousands who could not even get within view of the doors of the cathedral.

The service was a simple, but solemn one. It included the playing of the dead march from "Saul" in which the great cathedral organ was accompanied by a military band. The service concluded with the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

In the closing collect the name of five dead explorers were included. The whole service was most impressive. Vast crowds stood uncovered outside the cathedral. A great number of British blue jackets were present, both inside and outside.

Stanley hopes for a reunited party in 1914, which will be strengthened and purified by the action of the Progressive party. The action of the meeting in rejecting the offer of harmony submitted by the Republicans at the Kansas Day club was only to be expected.

"I have read the newspaper reports of the meeting of the Progressive party in Topeka yesterday. Not having been present in Topeka at this meeting I am of course, unable to express any opinion as to the probable extent of the movement. The action of the meeting in rejecting the offer of harmony submitted by the Republicans at the Kansas Day club was only to be expected.

"There is, however, in the state of Kansas a very large number who supported the so-called Progressive movement at the last election who are now unwilling to leave the Republican party and become members of a party adverse thereto. It was to these that the overtures of harmony issued by the Kansas Day club were addressed. These overtures were made in good faith and in all sincerity and they are still open. I am glad to say that they are also being received in the same spirit in which they were given before the next state election so many of them have returned that the Republican party will present a united front to the enemy, strengthened and purified by the spirit of harmony and good feeling which will prevail. I have great hope for the immediate reconstruction and future success of the Republican party."

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

British Nation Pays Tribute to Memory of Scott Party.

London, Feb. 14.—The British nation today paid its last sad respects to the memory of Captain Robert F. Scott and his heroic companions, who died in the wilds of the Antarctic after reaching the south pole. A great memorial service was held in the cathedral of St. Paul in the center of the metropolis. It was attended by people of every walk in life from King George in the uniform of an admiral of the fleet down to common laborers.

The king, surrounded by a brilliant, uniformed staff occupied a seat beneath the great dome. The other parts of the cathedral were filled by

the general public to the fullest extent of the accommodation.

Only a few seats had been reserved for the royal party which comprised representatives of Queen Mother Alexandra and of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Premier Asquith, with all the cabinet ministers was present as were many members of the foreign diplomatic corps, including Irwin M. Laughlin, secretary of the United States embassy and Commander Powers Symington American naval attaché.

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NOTES OF SENATE

Night School Bill by Troutman of Shawnee.

Lively Tilt on Office Tenure and Recall.

STATE FAIR FIGHT WEDNESDAY

Both Hutchinson and Topeka Bills Before Senate.

Two-Cent Fare Measure Up—Others Items Today.

A night school for persons in Kansas over the age of 14 years is incorporated in a bill introduced in the senate today by James Troutman, senator from Shawnee county. On a petition of ten parents or guardians of children in a school district, the board of education of the city mentioned must provide immediately for a school. And as long as seven pupils continue in attendance, the school board will have to keep the teaching in effect.

Under the Troutman bill recitations will have to be held not less than three evenings in a week. The regular terms of school, prescribed for the day classes will be adopted. The school must begin not later than October 15 and terminate not earlier than the first of April. In other words five months of school is provided for in the measure.

Senator Troutman states that the school is in demand in all the larger cities of the state. At this time religious associations and charitable organizations provide night lessons—but they are not inclusive. The schools added are attended by thousands and find it necessary to work during the day.

An open battle between Senators Davis and Waggoner with Senator Mahin landing a few oratorical blows now and then was averted this morning only through the quick action of Senator Porter and committee men. Sen. Davis had presented an amendment to the house four-year-term resolution providing for the recall of the elected public officers. Senator Waggoner also sent in an amendment to the house bill—but it did not include the recall. Senator Mahin and Waggoner took exception to the Davis amendment—and then the fireworks started.

The motion of Porter to postpone maneuvers until Wednesday afternoon when all resolutions and amendments bearing on the tenure of office and recall resolutions came in at a time when the fight was approaching the climax. The amendments were taken up and the senate gladly voted to wait until all decks were cleared for action.

The house resolution by Shuey is a simple four-year-term proposition and does not include the entire state ticket nor the ban on re-election clause. Balle Waggoner in an amendment would cut these points out.

Davis, however, came in with an amendment incorporating the recall features. This started the row. The repeal of the present legislative term was combining two constitutional amendments into one and thus slipping over on the minority an additional amendment this session.

Then came Porter with the white flag—a truce until Wednesday. It will pay to be on hand Wednesday afternoon and watch the fight. The Democrats are going to split on the Davis amendment—some will read passively from the governor's message. Price of Clark will declare the whole proceedings an attempt to undermine the constitution of the state—and Meek will wave his pencil in the air and attempt to spread molasses on the scene by quotations from the Scriptures.

Topoka's first victory in the state fair fight was won this morning when Senator Troutman succeeded in bringing the killed bill out from its grave as a special order for Wednesday afternoon. Not desiring to see the capital city under a fair and open chance before the entire senate body Senator Carey, from Hutchinson, attempted to defeat the Troutman motion.

"The committee decided against the Troutman proposition," said Carey. "The committee report," said Carey. "Troutman was on his feet in a minute."

"All we want is a fair chance," he said. "Shawnee county has offered to donate property worth \$250,000 and has promised to add a bonus of \$20,000. The senate is entitled to hear the facts in the case. We want you to compare honestly both offers. We want you to understand the nature of the bill that the committee has turned down."

A standing vote was called for. Only 13 senators favored Troutman motion. The Topeka supporters gave up hope of action in this channel. But when the opposition vote was called only 11 members rose to their feet.

The senate will hear the Topeka Hutchinson snub over a state fair Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It has been made a special order at this time. Here is where the first real test of the strength of the two propositions will be shown.

Four absent Democrats and one enemy in the camp killed the Davis constitutional amendment this morning providing for the right of the legislature to submit ten constitutional amendments to the people in 1914. The final vote was 23 to 12. Meek, a Democrat, voted against it. Wilson of Jefferson, Nixon, McMillan and Malone were absent. The Republicans with few exceptions were against the amendment. Incidentally the Hutchinson fair proposition lost a vote.

Corey voted against Davis—and this was Davis' pet amendment—his ambition to allow the people to vote on ten propositions to amend the constitution of the state. Carey went to the floor with the olive branch after the vote but the Bourbon senator was not accepting excuses and turned his back on the state fair magnate.

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FOR R. R. SAFETY

General Manager Kouns of Santa Fe Talks

About That Additional Train Crew Bill.

BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Means Additional Expense of \$2,000,000 a Year.

A Most Important Measure to Consider.

Declaring that the safety on railway trains would not be advanced any more by additional members of the crew than the safety of a load of hay and on a corn planter would be increased by additional men, C. W. Kouns, general manager of the Santa Fe railway in Topeka, made a convincing speech before the railway committees of the house and senate in the senate chamber last night. General Manager Kouns and several hundred railroad men representing the roads in Kansas appeared before the committees in opposition to the bill requiring extra men for train and switching crews. No action was taken. Chairman McMillan will announce the committee report soon.

"It means an unnecessary expense of approximately \$2,000,000 a year laid upon the railways of this state without any compensating benefit," said Mr. Kouns. His talk, vouching many facts and figures in connection with railroading in this state, follows:

The bill now before you, providing additional men for train and switching crews, is perhaps one of the most important legislative proposals presented during this session.

(Continued on Page Two.)

A GOLD BRICK

Thus Speaker Brown Characterizes Senate I. & R. Bill.

But the House Bill Is Fair and Just Measure.

Kansas will get a gold brick in the form of an initiative and referendum if the legislature passes the senate bill now in the hands of a conference committee. At least that is the quite positive statement of W. L. (Ironjaw) Brown, speaker of the house. Brown insists that the house bill is the only fair and just measure presented at this session and he will bitterly oppose any amendment that would result in the passage of the measure accepted by the senate.

Since the two bills have been under discussion there have been hundreds of inquiries concerning the differences in the senate and house I. and R. and the reasons for a split over the passage of the initiative and referendum bills. The speaker has received a good many letters and explains why the house bill is superior to the senate bill and should have been passed by the legislature as the only fair measure. Brown said:

"The senate amendment insists on a constitutional amendment or a law submitted under the I. and R., shall receive majority of all of the votes cast at that election. The house position is that it should only receive a majority of the votes cast on that proposition. If the senate's idea prevails, the I. and R. would, in my judgment, not be worth the paper it is written on, for the reason that every voter who did not express himself or a proposition or even the amendment would be counted against it and no amendment to our constitution has ever been successful that carried this proposition."

"For illustration—the largest vote cast under the I. and R. was for identical electors—365,497. If the woman's suffrage amendment, submitted at that time would have had to receive a majority of all votes cast, it would have been defeated by 15,441 votes."

"The prohibitive amendment would also have been defeated—in fact it would be impossible, as stated above, to ever carry an amendment or to put law on the statute book under the I. and R. The house will stand firm on this proposition and does not propose to hand the people a gold brick in the shape of something that could not be considered by the people as a farce."

"On the recall, the difference between the house and senate is the question of including the judiciary in the recall. On this proposition they are as firm as they are on their position in regard to the I. and R., although the minority side of the house are divided on the question."

In construction of the platform promise by the majority side is that there was no exceptions made as to whom the recall should apply. I think this will make the I. and R. bill a success and those that are honestly in favor of an I. and R. that means something will endorse the house position, also those who believe in the recall, regardless of their political affiliations, will say the house is right in standing for a recall for all faithless officials, whether it be a judge or a county surveyor."

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POLITICS IS IN IT

Topeka's Advantages Overlooked in Fair Fight.

Senate Committee Would Rather Spend State Money.

FIRST ROUND ENDS IN DEFEAT

Adverse Report on Bill and Offer of Troutman.

City of Salt and Sand Favored by Senators.

Scorning the gift of \$20,000 and valuable grounds worth a quarter million dollars, forgetting that located in the capital city of the state with all natural and artificial advantages are buildings and modern equipment, declining to recognize the success of expositions held in the capital cities of other states—laying aside all advantages of value and operation and favoring the senate committee on state and federal affairs late Thursday afternoon killed the state fair bill of Topeka and recommended for passage an appropriation asked by Hutchinson. Hutchinson asked for an appropriation of \$15,000 to carry on a state fair on grounds without shade, without soil, without permanent fireproof buildings. Topeka asked for nothing, offers to donate \$20,000 for maintenance and promised to give the state shaded, sodded, improved valuable grounds with massive brick and concrete buildings. But the committee, despite the firm Democratic platform to cut down taxes refused the \$20,000, the \$250,000 grounds and in true political "pork barrel" style recommended the Hutchinson bill for passage.

The committee report came as a surprise to the senate. In the first place the general sentiment favored dropping the state fair proposition this year. In the second place the Topeka offer was so far in advance of the offer from the central Kansas town that it was not thought the committee could refuse to recognize the capital city. In the third place the cry of the Democrats against appropriations was brought enough to down a state fair proposition where the state had no revenue in sight and where no necessity existed.

It was a case of too much Carey. The Reno county senator has been working up the state fair fight for months. He has played off and cleverly aided the Democrats on administration measures, he has distributed his voting support and has kindly loaned his support on anything that would bring a state fair vote in return.

Of course the fight isn't lost. Reports coming from the house, however, that "Iron Jaw" Brown, speaker of that body, has promised to step down on the floor and give over his energies to the fair at Hutchinson. Hutchinson supporters here, lobbying for the last week or so are trying to bet money with big odds that the chance of Topeka landing the fair amounts to nothing—that the city of salt and sand has no comfortable majority sewed up in a bag—or nailed in for the state fair is entertained.

Truly the state fair in Kansas is politics. It will surely be a case of superior grounds, superior advantages, and an expenditure of thousands in improvements. If the state fair question was put to a vote of the people and the persons who had attended all the state fairs cast their ballot according to the relative value of grounds and equipment and comfort—Topeka could walk down to the big stone entrance tonight and tack the state seal on the gate.

The Hutchinson arguments are these—Topeka has the state house. Topeka can go to the American Royal Stock show at Kansas City. Topeka is not centrally located. The state house argument is the same old threadbare story that is used by every enemy of the city. It is too bad the state has to make its home here when it might be somewhere else. Sad, sad misfortune! The Kansas City Stock show is a stock show—not a fair or exposition—anyway it is in Missouri. The population center—and it is the population that is served—isn't very many miles from the state house.

But it isn't the argument that has counted in the current action on the fair bill. If the arguments in favor of Topeka would carry, would carry, this city would have little opposition on the final passage of the bill.

There is hope in the